# BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1814. [NUMBER 1280.


## Govt. Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That Packets are now open, at the General Post Office for the receipt of Letters to be transmitted to Europe by the Honourable Company's Extra Ships Tigris and Indus.

T. FLOWER,
*Post Master General.*

BOMBAY CASTLE.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
*14th December* 1814.

## TO BE SOLD
AT 12 O'CLOCK
*On Monday, the 26th Instant,*
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
NEAR THE PREMISES,
*If not previously disposed of by private contract.*

An upper roomed House situated in Bake House Lane (now in the possession of CAPTAIN CHARLES KEYS) with Stable and Offices attached.

ALSO.—A lower roomed House adjoining to the above, situated in Rope walk Lane both the property of CAPTAIN WILLIAM MAUGHAN.

The Ground occupied by these Premises comprises 1,295 Square yards and is in a most eligible situation for building.

Further particulars may be had on application to MESSRS FORBES & Co. who are empowered to dispose of the above.

Bombay 14th December 1814.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
*AT THE HOUSE*
OF THE LATE
*Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza,*
IN MRS. NESBITT'S LANE,
*On Monday the 19th Instant,*

A Small Quantity of Real Hollands Gin, Claret from Charles Bell and Co.

Port Wine from Wilkinson, and Crosswaite, and J. and W. Chatfield.

A few dozens of superior *white* Noyeau. Vin de Grave, of a very superior quality.

Essence of Spruce.

Also a few Casks of rejected Beer.

And of the above articles may be had of MR. E. WINSLOW at private Sale, previous to Monday 19th, when they will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of the public.

Bombay, 14th December 1814.

## *Baxter, Ferrar & Co.*

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 19th Instant, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Plate, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and other Effects, belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS DAY Esq.—Also an Elegant Double Barrel Gun with patent elevation, Spare Locks, &c. in a Mahogany-case complete by JOSEPH MANTON.

N. B.—At 12 o'clock will be sold a Horse with Saddle and Bridle, a Buggy and Horse and a handsome Palankeen.

Bombay, 14th December 1814.

## BOMBAY GAZETTE.

*Wednesday, December 14th* 1814.

### GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*

BOMBAY CASTLE, DECEMBER 2D 1814.

*Bombay Castle, 3d December*, 1814.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Cocke of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry to be Linguist in the Hindoostanee Language to the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st Instant.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 5th Regiment Native Infantry in consequence of the death of Lieutenant G. Sandes of that Corps on the 19th ultimo.

*5th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Chas. F. Hart to be Lieutenant vice Sandes Deceased.—Date of rank 20th November, 1814.

*Bombay Castle, 5th December*, 1814.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in consequence of the several Casualties which have occurred in England.

*Infantry.*

Senior Major Thos. C. Harris to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Munn deceased,—18th Jan. 1814.

*9th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain Alex. Campbell to be Major, Capt. Lieutenant Richard A. Willis to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. Chas. Garraway to be Capt. Lieut. and Ensign Christopher Newport to be Lieut. in succession to Harris promoted,—18th January, 1814.

*6th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain Lieutenant G. F. Hughes to be Capt. of a Company, Lieutenant Wm. Meall to be Captain Lieutenant and Lieut Wm. Cazalet to be Lieut. vice Roberts deceased,—11 November 1813.

Lieutenant Thomas D. Morris to be Lieut. vice Hazlewood deceased,—24 Feb. 1814.

Ensign R. A. P. Bulmore to be Lieutenant vice Bunyan deceased,—27 September, 1814.

*Marine Battalion.*

Ensign Duncan W. Shaw to be Lieut. vice Parker resigned,—12 Feb 1814.

The following cadets whose order of Rank has been fixed by the Hon'ble Court are promoted to Ensigns and posted to Corps as follows.

*2d Regiment Native Infantry.*

Cadet Edmund Sparrow to be Ensign,—15 November 1814.

Cadet George J. C. Paul to be Ensign Do. do. do.

*6th Regiment N. I.*

Cadet Chas. Bassett Raban to be Ensign,—Do. do. do.

*7th Regiment N. I.*

Cadet Barnard Memohan to be Ensign,—Do. do. do.

Mr. A. Crosly having completed his Sixteenth year on the 22d September last, is appointed as acting Ensign from the 15 ultimo, until the order of his rank shall be received from the Court of Directors.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
*J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

James Inverarity; and David Malcolm, Esqrs to be Aldermen of the Corporation of Bombay.

John Leckie Esq. to be Mayor, and Olyett Woodhouse Esq. to be Sheriff, for the ensuing Year.

## *NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,* AND NAVAL REPORT.

### BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—December 5th, Ship Athina, Captain John Daniel from Bengal.

Ditto.—The Honourable Company's Cruizer Mercury, Lieut. Thomas Blast, from a Cruize

Ditto.—1. Sylph, Lieut. James Arthen from ditto.

Ditto 13.—Ship Dermah Beggy, Captain Ross, from Calcutta.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Belmont, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain James Sutherland, of the Surveyor General's Departments, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Surat on the 3rd. instant after a short illness Brevet Major Henry Rudland Commanding the 2nd Batt. 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. The writer of this Article cannot check the sigh of regret, arising from the melancholy annunciation of the premature death of this much lamented officer. He was highly esteemed for his intelectual capacity, integrity of heart and gentleman like manners.

As those who knew him best, must have loved him most, to his afflicted widow and Intimates, his loss is as irreparable, as his conjugal virtues and sense of friendship were exemplary.

Lieutenant and Adjutant George Boulderson, 2d. Batt. 2d. Regt. Native Infantry.

## The Gazette.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1814.

THE same friendly and unwearied zeal which stood us in such good stead last week, still enables us to continue our extracts from the Francfort Journals. The treaty signed with Napoleon, on his abdication is one of the most curious documents the history of mankind presents us with, and being such we are highly gratified in being the first to present it to the eastern world. Of that extraordinary character himself we observe that; with the exception of the anecdote we shall presently state, scarce any notice is now taken; as we suppose for political reasons. The last accounts of him were intended no doubt to lower and debase his character, and having, as it is hoped, produced the effect, the Bourbons are anxious he should imperceptibly sink either into contempt or oblivion, but let the wishes of his enemies, be, in that respect, what they may, such can never be the case. He must and will, to the end of time form a subject of peculiar interest not only to France but to all the world. France, indeed, when the passions and the politics of the moment shall have subsided will not only *not* forget him, but will even recur with fondness and with pride to the epoch of his reign. The vanity, the glory of the French is too much imbodied with his fame, not to preserve it from neglect and decay.

The anecdote we have alluded to, (but whether it be true or false we know not) is the following. The Prince Borghese, eidevant Governor General of Piedmont, having embarked, previous to his departure from that Government, effects to the value of 2 millions of francs, on board a transport, for the purpose of transporting them to Civita Vecchia. the ship set sail for her destined port, but unfortunately encountering hostile gales she was forced *(lamentabile dictu,)* into Porto Ferraja! no sooner did Buonaparte cast his prowling eyes upon her than he enquired from whence she came, to whom she belonged, and what her cargo was, and having satisfied himself in these respects he immediately pronounced it to be clear that she, of right, appertained to him, and might justly be considered as an indemnification for the dowry of his sister, the Princess Borghese, whom her husband the Prince, had deserted!

It gives us infinite delight to read of the rapturous reception which the illustrious Wellington experienced on reaching the *white cliffs of Albion.* What sensations must have been his while landing at Dover and when beholding

"The English beach
Pale in the flood, with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts & claps outvoic'd the deep mouth'd sea!"

A report was in circulation, yesterday that the *Doris* Frigate on her late arrival in Madras Roads, the state of the whether not admitting of any communication, with the shore, by boat, telegraphed that the trade was stopped to China, but did not mention the cause.

Thinking that [illegible] account of the present Pope might [illegible] to many of our readers we h[illegible] part of our paper, given one [illegible] from that highly elegant and [illegible] Eutace's classical tour thro' Italy.

### EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM POONAH.

"I received this morning a very interesting detail of General Gillespie's affair, in which Major Ludlow's name is mentioned as having done his duty in a most conspicuous and gallant manner. After the retreat had been sounded the second time, he took post in some ruined huts immediately under the Fort Walls, and considerable apprehensions were felt for him and his party who were likely to be cut off. At this instant the General saw that it was requisite to do something to save this little band of heroes, and being greatly irritated at the failures of the storming party, he turned to an officer standing close to him and said "By God I will take that Fort or die before it." he then gave some orders and again addressing himself to his Brigade Major said. "Now Sir I am at your Service." After this he went on most gallantly, waving his hat & cheering the Men until he was within twenty yards of the walls, when he wass shot through the heart and did not utter one syllable.

"The officer who writes this account, says he was near him, and that he *whistled* to speak But the words died on his lips. By this time the ladders were brought up, and found too short by many yards, when Major Ludlow, on whom the Command devolved and who had distinguished himself throughout by his rapidity and foresight, very discreetly sounded the retreat and returned into Camp

"A very heavy battering train was expected to join Colonel Mawbey's division (late Gillespie's) about the end of last Month, and they were then to commence breaching in due form; in the mean time the people in the fort were using every exertion to stockade and strengthen the place and showed a firm resolution to defend it while one Stone rested on another."

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Hyderabad, November 30th 1814.

SIR,

I have been frequently amused with the ingenious effusions of your witty correspondents on the Banks of the Run. The jolly Sub, Capt. Rimrod, Grimalkin, &c. and lately in looking over the works of their kindred soul Lucian, I was much struck with the following Passage of which I have thus attempted to give a Paraphrase.

"In the territory of the Indians by name Machlæi, who inhabit the left bank of the Indus looking down its course extending even to the ocean, is a grove of no great extent, shut in on all sides and overshadowed by the thick shade of the Ivy and Vines in which it abounds; in this grave are three fountains of most beautiful and clear water, dedicated severally to the Satyrs, Pan, and Silenus. Thither at the annual celebration of the festival of the God (Bacchus) are the Indians wont to resort, and drink of the waters of the fountains, but not indiscriminately of all, but according to their ages. The youths drinking from that of the Satyrs, the men of that of Pan, and those more advanced in life from that of Silenus. The effect which the drinking of these waters has on the youths, or what are the deeds the men adventure when inspired by Pan, would require a prolix description, but it will be worth while to relate what the old men do when intoxicated by the effects of the water. No sooner has an old man drank, & Silenus is in full possession of him, than, for a considerable time he remains speechless, like to one whose head is overpowered from excessive intoxication, until of a sudden his voice becomes clear and of a deeper tone, and the spirit of eloquence comes upon him so that from dumbness he become so talkative, that by gagging even you could not stop him from prosing incessantly and uttering long Orations, but all wise and proper, (according to the model of Homers orator) for they flow forth very much like unto the wintery flows: neither consistently with their age can you compare them with swans but like Grashoppers they run on with their incessant and voluble song until very late in the evening, when the intoxication leaving them they are silent and revert to their usual habits. But the most strange part of the business I have not yet told you, which is, if the old man should have been cut short in the midst of the conversation which he was carrying on, being hindred by the setting of the Sun from bringing it to a conclusion, whenever he drinks a fresh, he instantly takes up the thread of his discourse, and connects it exactly to that which he had left unfinished when the intoxication went from off him.") (Luciani Bacchus seu allocutio Vol. 3. P. 587. Edit Basil:

Now, Mr. Editor, it occurs to me that the men of war and wit who are in that part of the Country would be conferring a great service on the literary society and the world in general, would they take the trouble of making a few enquiries concerning this subject. As etymologists the name Machlæi, may afford them some sport. Machli, Muchlee, Icthyophagi, and even Kattywar itself, by following the received rules in these cases may be easily derived from it. Bacchus we know from undeniable authority to be Rana, the Satyrs, Pan, and Silenus are decided upon to be Hanuman, and the rest of his high cheeked, amish Crew: proceeding upon such principles as these, I am convinced that their enquiries will, if prosecuted with spirit, be attended with all due success. But taking for granted that the grove and fountains should be discovered, it is evident that the most curious part of the investigation, would be the ascertaining whether their waters retain their antient virtue, and here I am by no means insensible to the very startling objections which occur "limine in primo." What Hero of the Bombay army can approach water? The name even of Jolly Sub carries Hydrophobia in its sound; In fact these considerations which I deemed wholly insurmountable had at one time determined me to give up the investigation at present, in hopeless despair, hoping that at some future day I should be enabled myself, who am used to Brahminical diet, to pursue the enquiry, or be able to attract the attention of Major W. at least at some future time when he shall have returned from his travels to 'Sweta Dwipa', and other interesting and valuable speculations. But in again reading over the passage in Lucian a sudden ray of light shone upon me. Bacchus is the God of Wine and other spirituous liquors, and Silenus and the others are all jovial Gods (Dogs), and from the effects of the liquids it is perfectly evident that one of the fountains contains Hodgsons best, the second Madeira, and that, in the third, imperial lol blushes for the old Boys. Now I really think that Jolly Sub and his associates would be employing their wit and arms to some purpose, in making a party to the fountains on the festal day; much public and private instruction would of course be derivable from the dictates of wisdom which would flow from the matured field officers, when inspired by the God, but from the deeds of arms, which would undoubtedly emanate from the Subs & Captains, the whole object of the Campaign might be reasonably expected to be immediately effected, and an utter clearance of Cats, Rats, and Mice take place accordingly; a plan which involving no additional expense, but rather pointing out how an available saving might be compassed, will I have no doubt be considered as highly desireable, and the Jolly Subs narration of the whole affair will be most grateful to all lovers of beer and wit, and to none more so than his sincere admirer.

MOMUS.

# Francfort Journals.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND KING OF PRUSSIA

LONDON JUNE, 10TH.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia went this morning to the Races at Ascot; at their return they will dine with the Queen at Windsor.

JUNE, 14TH.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia dined on the 11th at the Earl of Liverpool's with His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. At 10 o'clock these Monarchs went to the Italian Opera; as it was known that their Majesties would honor the Theatre with their presence, an immense crowd assailed the doors before the usual time of opening them, and the House was filled in an instant. The Persons who were appointed to receive payment for admittance were obliged by the impetuosity of the people to abandon their Posts. On the arrival of their Majesties all the audience rose spontaneously, and the House reechoed with the liveliest applause. *God save the King* was called for and sung in chorus by all the actors and spectators. The Prince Regent occupied the centre of the Box, between the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia—Soon after the arrival of their Majesties the Princess of Wales entered her usual box, which is nearly opposite that where their Majesties were—She was received with applause by the House. Their Majesties and the Prince Regent rose and bowed to her; the Princess made a low and gracious courtesy. At the conclusion of the Opera their Majesties went to supper at Lady Castlereagh's where they remained till three in the morning.

The Monarchs embarked yesterday at nine o'clock in the morning with His Royal Highness in the Admiralty Barge and proceeded to Woolwich, where they arrived about noon—Their Majesties visited the *Nelson*, a new ship of 120 guns, the arsenal and the various workshops which they examined with minute attention. The Inventor of the muskets à la Congreve, made a discharge from them in their presence. Their Majesties returned by land and dined with the Marquis of Stafford. The August company repaired afterwards to the Countess of Cholmondeley's, where there were a splendid Ball and Supper.

Their Majesties set out this morning for Oxford and propose going to Blenheim.

JUNE, 15TH.

The Allied sovereigns and the Prince Regent are at Oxford; there never was known such an influx of people. It was necessary to employ detachments of Dragoons to open a passage when they visited the different colleges.

The university in a body repaired to meet these august Monarchs and have entertained them with a splendid Dinner.

Boodle's Club gives a grand dinner tomorrow to their Majesties at the Free mason's Tavern.

The Hetman Platow went yesterday to both the Theatres of Drury Lane & Covent Garden. He was much applauded; a great number of people went to his Box to shake him by the hand, according to our manner of salutation, and he received it with pleasure.

JUNE 17TH.

The Emperor of Russia and the Dutchess of Oldenburg arrived from Oxford yesterday at 3 o'clock in the morning. Notwithstanding the fatigue of the voyage His Majesty performed his promise which he made to attend the Ball which the Countess of Jersey gave & he remained there till 6 o'clock.

At noon, the Emperor & the King of Prussia were at St. Paul's where were assembled 7 000 Children of the Charity Schools, which are supported by voluntary contributions. The King and the Princess of Prussia paid a visit yesterday to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The Emperor of Russia and the Dutchess of Oldenburg had done so before. Their Majesties dined at Lord Castlereagh's; The Duke Orleans was of the company. His Highness went the day before yesterday to Castlebar Hill to visit His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

About eleven o'clock their Majesties went to Drury Lane Theatre, where they were received with enthusiasm—After the representation the two Monarchs went to the Marchioness of Hertford's where the Prince Regent, who had only arrived in the evening, from Oxford, rejoined their Majesties.

The Emperor of Russia & the King of Prussia received at Oxford the diploma of Doctor of Civil Law. Their Majesties, in this character, gave their vote, when the Chancellor of the university proposed to give a deploma of Doctor to the Duke of Wellington. The Prince of Metternich the Count Liewen and Marshal Blucher received the degree of honorary Doctor.

JUNE 21ST.

The Emperor of Russia went on the 7th to Greenwich, His Majesty visited all the establishments for the Invalids and Boys of the Navy & also the observatory.

On the 18th the allied Sovereigns and the Prince Regent were sumptuously entertained by the city of London. All that Luxury, Wealth or Magnificence could produce was displayed before the illustrious Strangers; one must have been witness of the Fete to have formed a just idea of its costly splendour. The elegance of the Ladies attire, the richness of the Uniforms and embroidered dresses of the Gentlemen, the display of Diamonds, the number and the beauty of the Carriages, their decorations and even the new Liveries, altogether formed a sort of exhibition of English Wealth and Magnificence.

The following are some particulars of the Fete.

When the Sovereigns were seated the Lord Mayor followed by the Aldermen and common council advanced towards the Prince Regent and complimented him and his illustrious allies, beseeching their indulgence and requesting to attribute to want of time, whatever might appear deficient in the reception which he desired to give them. The Prince Regent concluded his very gracious reply by observing that the Sovereign when he visited his faithful City of London, was accustomed to confer some mark of favour on its chief Magistrate; that he could not himself wish for an Epoch more auspicious for the purpose, than that when the re-establishment of the Peace so long desired was so gloriously accomplished by the valour of the King's armies conjointly with those of His illustrious allies, nor could he honor a person who merited the favor more than his Lordship by his public and private Virtues, and that in consequence he created him a Baronet. At 7 o'clock it was announced that the Banquet was served; the illustrious company passed into the great Hall and the sovereigns took the places at the Table which was assigned to them. The Regent occupied the arm chair in the centre, having on his right the Emperor and on his left the King of Prussia, on the right of the Emperor were the Duke of York, Prince Henry of Prussia, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Orleans, Duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Augustus of Prussia, Prince Frederic of Prussia, Duke of Oldenburg, Count Merveldt, Prince of Hardenberg, Count Fernan Nunez, Duke of Montelfaro. On the left of the King of Prussia were the Dutchess of Oldenburg, the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg, Countess of Leiven, Duke of Kent, the Prince of Bavaria, Prince Metternich, Prince of Cobourg, Duke of Glocester, Prince William of Prussia, Prince of Orange, Prince Wolkonsky. The Lord Mayor took his place standing behind the Chair of the Prince Regent and remained there till His Royal Highness desired him to take his place.

The Repast was as sumptuous as it was possible to render it. The first Health proposed by the Lord Mayor was that of "the *King*;" it was drank in profound silence; and the song which usually follows this toast was not sung: The next Toast was "the *Prince Regent*," it was drank with three as were those of "the *Queen*." "The *Emperor of all the Russias*." "The *King of Prussia*." "*The Emperor of Austria*" "*The King of Spain*." "The *Dutchess of Oldenburg*." "*The Sovereign of the low Countries*." There were at first neither song nor music, in consideration to the Grand Duchess; but her Imperial Highness having insisted that the Company should not be deprived of either on her account, "her *Health*" was followed by "*God save the King*" which was applauded with [illegible] The Prince Regent, afterwards gave "*the Heroes who by land and sea fought for their Country*." The [illegible] immediately struck up "*Rule Britannia*" and when they sang the verse in which are the words "*Happy Isle with matchless Beauty crowned*" the sight of Beauties without number which adorned the Hall produced an Electric effect on the august assembly, and there was an instantaneous burst of the liveliest acclamations. The Prince, very apropos, seized the moment to propose the health of "*My Lady Mayoress* and the *Ladies present*" which was drank with transport, other Toasts succeeded rapidly and about 11 o'clock Coffee was served. The company then began to retire, but the Hall was not entirely clear till 3 o'clock in the morning. The grand procession reached St. James's about midnight. The Emperor and the Grand Dutchess went to Lord Cathcart's. The King of Prussia and the Prince Regent repaired to the Duke of Devonshire's, as likewise did a great number of Princes and other distinguished Strangers.

On Sunday the 19th. The Emperor and the Dutchess of Oldenburg went to the Russian Chapel in Welbeck Street. His Imperial Majesty gave audience to several Persons and afterwards went to Chiswick, where the Duke of Devonshire gave him a splended Breakfast.

The King and Princes of Prussia, after divine service, went to Sion House near Brentford, where they were received by Earl Percy. His Majesty afterwards proceeded to Oatlands, where he dined with her Royal Highness the Dutchess of York.

The Prince Regent dined at the Queen's Palace with her Majesty and the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, and in the evening there was a circle at Carlton House. The Emperor and the Grand Dutchess were there. The assemblage was numerous and there was a concert of sacred music, in which the most celebrated English and Italian Singers of both sexes executed the most select Pieces.

Yesterday there was a grand Review in Hyde Park. The Prince Regent mounted his Horse at 11 o'clock, to repair there accompanied by a numerous Staff. He found, near St. James's Palace, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia waiting for him. At their arrival on the ground, a royal salute was fired, which was followed by the acclamations of an immense multitude whom the desire of seeing their Majesties and his Royal Highness had attracted to the Park. The Troops and volunteers to the number of 15,000 men defiled before the Sovereigns, after having performed various evolutions. Their Majesties expressed the highest satisfaction and returned to town about three o'clock.

At ½ past 4 the King and Princes of Prussia, accompanied by Marshal Blucher, went to the House of Lords.

The King sat near Lord Liverpool, by the side of the Throne and the Princes near the Archbishop.

At ½ past 5 the Queen received in her Palace the visit of the two Monarchs and the Grand Dutchess, who took leave of her Majesty conformably to the Etiquette of the Court. The Emperor afterwards returned to his Hotel and dined in private. The King of Prussia returned to Clarence House where he dined with his family.

In the Evening the Prince Regent, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia went about eleven o'Clock to Burlington House to honor with their presence the Fete given by the Members of the Club at Whites, where they remained till 6 o'Clock in the morning.

The King of Prussia went to day at 11 o'clock to see the British Museum.

## TREATY CONCLUDED AT PARIS THE 11TH APRIL 1814.

ART. 1ST His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself his successors and descendants as well as for all the members of his family all right of Sovereignty and dominion over the French Empire and the kingdom of Italy as also of every other Country.

2D. Their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Maria Louisa retain their titles and quality during their lives. The Mother, Sisters, Nephews and Nieces of the Emperor will equally retain wherever they may go the titles of Princes or Princesses of his Family.

3D. The Island of Elba adopted by H. M. the Emperor as the place of his retreat, shall form during his life a seperate principality which shall belong to him in full Sovereignty and property. There shall likewise be given to the Emperor Napoleon a revenue of two millions of Francs, chargeable on the Pension Establishment of France of which one million will be reversible to the Empress.

4TH. All the Powers engage to use their influence with the Barbary Powers to respect the Flag and Territory of Elba and in respect to its relations with these states, they shall be assimilated with those of France.

5TH. The Dutchies of Parma, Placentia & Guastalla shall be given in full property and Sovereignty to her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa. They shall descend to her Son and her Heirs in a direct line. The Prince her Son will from this time bear the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla.

6TH. There shall be reserved in the Countries that the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself & his family, domains or revenues chargeable on the funds of France paying a net annual Sum of 2,500,000 Francs. These domains or rents shall belong in full property to be disposed of, as they may think proper to the Princes and Princesses of his Family & shall be paid to them so that each shall have the following proportion viz. to Madame his Mother 300,000 Francs, to King Joseph and his Queen 500,000, to King Louis 200,000; to the Queen Hortensia and her children 300,000; to King Jerome and the Queen 500 000; to the Princess Eliza 300,000 and to the Princess Pauline 300,000. The Princes and Princesses of the Napoleon family shall besides retain their property moveables as well as real estates of whatsoever nature they may be which they possess by private titles and especially as private individuals on the pension Establishment of France or of Mount Napoleon at Milan.

7TH. The annual allowance of the Empress Josephine shall be reduced to 1000,000 in domains or in Drafts on the Pension List. She shall continue to enjoy all her Effects and private property and may dispose of them according to the Laws of France.

8TH. There shall be given to Prince Eugene Vice Roy of Italy, a suitable Establishment out of France.

9TH. As to the Property which H. M. the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France whether in extraordinary domains or private Estates attached to the crown, on the funds so placed by the Emperor Napoleon, whether on the Pension List or in the Bank of France, whether in stock, share of Forests or in any other manner which H. M. abandons to the crown, there shall be reserved a capital which shall not exceed 2000,000 to be employed in gratuities to persons which shall be signed by the Emperor Napoleon and which shall be discharged by the French Government.

10th. All the Diamonds of the crown shall remain to France.

11TH. The Emperor Napoleon shall cause to be returned to the Treasury, and other Public Chests all sums of money and other effects taken therefrom by his orders, with the exception of that issued from the Civil Department.

12TH. The debts of the Household of H. M. the Emperor Napoleon up to the date of the signature of the present Treaty shall be immediately discharged upon the arrears due by the public Treasury to the Civil List, agreeably to the estimate which shall be made by a commissary named for that purpose.

13TH. The bonds of Mount Napoleon whether due to French or Foreign Creditors shall be guaranteed without any change with regard to their Terms.

14TH. Necessary Escorts shall be given for the safety of H. M. the Emperor, the Empress, The Princes and Princesses, and of all persons who may wish to accompany them on their voyage or to establish themselves out of France, also for the free passage of [illegible] horses & effects which may belong to them. The allied powers in consequence will grant several officers and escorts.

15TH. The Imperial guards of France shall furnish a detachment of 12 or 1500 men of different descriptions of Corps to serve as an Escort as far as St. Tropes the place of Embarkering.

16TH. An armed Corvette and the necessary Transports for the Carriage of H. M. the Emperor Napoleon and his Suite shall be provided. The Corvette shall remain the Property of His Majesty.

17TH. H. M. the Emperor Napoleon may take with him, and keep as a guard 400 Volunteers Officers, non commissioned officers and Soldiers.

18TH. Every Frenchman who shall have followed H. M. the Emperor Napoleon or his family shall, unless they wish to lose the privileges of Frenchmen, return to France within three years, unless they shall be comprehended in the exceptions which the French Government reserves to itself the right of making beyond the expiration of that Term.

19TH. The Polish Troops of every description in the service of France shall be permitted to return to their own Country with their arms and baggage & in consideration of their honorable Services the officers, non Commissioned officers and soldiers shall retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the Pensions attached to those Decorations.

20TH. The High Powers Guarantee the execution of the article of the present Treaty; they engage to obtain the ratification of them by France.

21ST. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Paris in two days or sooner if possible.

Done at Paris this 11th. April 1814.

(Signed) CAULINCOURT,
Duke of Vicenza.
NEY, DUKE OF ELCHINGEN,
MACDONALD DUKE of Tarentum
PRINCE METTERNICH,
J. P. COUNT STADION,
ANDREW COUNT RASUMOFFSKI,
CHAS. ROBT. COUNT NESSELRODE.
CASTLEREAGH.
CHAS. AUGUSTE BARON HARDENBURG.

Having approved the above Treaty in all and each of its articles, we declare that it is accepted ratified and confirmed and we promise that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which we have given these presents, signed with our Hand, countersigned and sealed with our Imperial seal.

Given at Fontainebleau 12th, April 1814.

NAPOLEON.

Minister and Secretary of State,
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

*The following extracts, from letters, [illegible] kindly communicated to us by a friend to whom we are frequently indebted for valuable [illegible]*

*New South Wales, January 9th 1[illegible]*

We have experienced the most alarming dearth of rain, and immense quantities of Cattle, and Sheep have died in consequence; many have lost an hundred head of horned Cattle, and Sheep in proportion. From fifty to an hundred head a day, for a considerable time, were found laying in holes & ditches; fortunately we have had a little Rain in the month of November, which saved the stock, & partially helped the grain. The crops in general are miserably bad, and the continued dry weather likely to destroy the maize.

Mr. Evans, is just returned from an expedition to discover a pass through the blue mountains in which he has succeeded, & returns with the most flattering accounts of the Country. It is the finest, & most luxuriant he ever saw, and well watered. I suppose a new settlement will be formed. His route extended about 154 Miles in a west direction from the boundary of our present settlement, this discovery promises many, and great advantages, particularly for the improvement of stock.

12th JULY 1814.

On the subject of establishing a young man here, as a merchant, I can only say, from the observations that I have made since my first arrival in this Country, that it would be an undertaking pregnant, with extreme hazard. We have at present but little exports; many frequently very scarce, and never plenty; artful rogues, ready to fix upon adventurers, and a Government not very liberally disposed to countenance trade, but a Cargo under the direction of an active young man as Supercargo, from whom no credit unexpected, might almost always insure success, provided his assortment is general, but the grand articles should consist chiefly, of Teas, Sugar, Sugar Candy, wine, bale goods, Candles, Soap; and articles of that description, to which might be added a few spices,

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the Court should approve and confirm the Resolution of the Court of Directors, for continuing the pension of Warren Hastings (4000l. per annum), which had expired last December, during the term of his natural life.

Mr. Hume said the Honourable Chairman had anticipated him in the very thing which he himself meant to do, and he should now content himself with seconding the motion.

Mr. Impey then rose to submit an Amendment, and, in a speech of considerable length, took a minute review of the services which Mr. Hastings had done the East India Company. He dwelt upon the wise and comprehensive measures pursued by him in India, which had laid the foundation of the present greatness of the Company, and in alluding to the unmerited prosecution he had undergone, he expressed his wish that the record of that prosecution might be blotted out from the history of the country. Compared with the benefits which they had received from his wise and energetic Government in India, he thought the rewards bestowed upon him were inadequate, and he should, therefore, have the pleasure of submitting a proposition, which he thought would more be fitting their own honour, and the honour of the great man whose cause he advocated. It was true, that by a vote of that Court, the taxed costs of Mr. Hasting's trial, amounting to 72,000l. were ordered to be paid; but he was warranted in saying, that the whole amount of charges, arising from that trial, was at least 100,000l. and the difference was settled out of Mr. Hastings's own pocket. By another vote in 1795, an annuity of 5000l. was granted to him; but this annuity the Board of Controul refused to sanction, and a sort of compromise was entered into, by which he received 4000l. per annum. He was sorry to say that it had come to the knowledge of some of Mr. Hastings's friends, that his pecuniary circumstances were such, at the present moment, as had forced him to forego many of those enjoyments and comforts in which he had hitherto participated. His own estate, the patrimony of his ancestors, was mortgaged to a large amount, compared to its value; and he was now compelled to lay down his horses, and give up various other comforts. If it had been asked, why did not Mr. Hastings lay his case before the public? He, for one, could not agree to the propriety of such a proceeding. It would be a sort of insult to require such a disclosure from him. But was it honourable that a man, from whose exertions millions were flowing into the Company, should sue to them for relief *in forma pauperis*? His proposition would place him in that situation in which the vote of 1795, would have placed him; it would make him comfortable and relieve him from all his embarrasments. Even his last services to the Company were characteristic of that devotion to their interest which had marked his whole life. When he heard that their privileges was attacked he flew up to London, in his 81st year, and presented himself as a witness at the Bar of both Houses of Parliament [Hear!] That evidence had saved the Company. He could hardly anticipate much, if any, opposition to his motion. He did not wish to institute comparisons, but he could not help adverting to one or two cases. They gave 5000l. a year to Lord Cornwallis for twenty years, and at his death, 40,000l. to his son. Since 1799 they had also granted 5000l. a year to Marquis Wellesley. They who had voted such sums, could not surely refuse to place Mr. Hastings on a level with those distinguished individuals? Should he succeed in his first motion, he would then submit another, whose object would be to place the statue of Mr. Hastings in one of their vacant niches [hear, hear!]—The Honourable, proposer then entered into a warm eulogium upon the virtues of Mr. Hastings, and concluded by moving as an amendment—"That in consideration of his important services, an annuity of 5000*£*. to commence from December 25, 1813, should be bestowed upon him, and that 19,000l. be granted, being the difference for 19 years, between the 5000l. originally voted, and the 4000l. consented to by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India in 1796."

A Director, whose name we could not learn, having seconded the amendment.

The Chairman rose and observed, there were many reasons why he and others behind the bar could not accede to the Amendment now proposed. He was inclined to think, indeed, that they were the most injudicious friends of Mr. Hastings who had brought it forward; and he hoped for his sake that it had been done without his knowledge or concurrence. The Honorable Mover, however, in his enumeration of the sums received by Mr. Hastings from the Company had entirely forgotten a vote of 50,000l. This sum had, indeed, been originally lent to Mr. Hastings, without interest, and he was to pay 2000l. a year until it was liquidated. But about eight or ten years ago he stated himself to be in considerable difficulties and the Company generously relieved him from the obligation of paying the remainder, being about 34,000l. Allusion had been made to the sums granted to Lord Cornwallis and Marquis Wellesley, but Mr. Hastings had received more than either of those noble personages. The Company had paid and overpaid the expences of his trial. With regard to his not being able to keep his carriage, or enjoy many domestic comforts, he really thought 4000l. a year, besides his other property, would provide for Mr. Hastings all that he himself wished or expected. The body of Proprietors might have many feelings of friendship to indulge, but it was the duty of the Directors to watch over the general interests of the Company, and he was sorry they could not accede to the proposition now before them.

Mr. Impey, in explanation, stated that for a time 2000l. of Mr. Hastings's Annuity was deducted each year, until 16,000l. of the 50,000l. were paid off. The 72,000l. only paid his taxed costs. If the vote of 1795 had been carried into effect, he would have received up to this time 166,000l. making a difference of 18,000l. beyond what he had actually received.

The Chairman observed, that if the Proprietors could see and know the many applications for relief which they were forced to refuse, from persons who, after forty and fifty years service retired upon ten shilings a day, the widows of General Officers, &c. they would not be eager to confer so large a grant as they were now asked to do, under such circumstances as had been stated.

A Proprietor, whose name we could not learn, but who stated himself to have been the Secretary to Mr. Hastings' government during its first period, bore testimony to the eminent services which he rendered the Company while in India.

Mr. Hume said he approved as much as any man of the whole administration of Warren Hastings. Every individual filling a high station was liable to excite suspicion and provoke censure; but they should not look to partial faults; they should look at the glorious results of his administration, which they might now do undisturbed by those political feelings which rendered it perhaps impossible at a former period. In offering his observations, he felt himself in a very unpleasant situation; but he hoped he might be excused if he ventured plainly to state what he knew, and knew only from the Public Records of the Company. He admitted that Mr. Hastings had been a valuable servant to the Company, and deserved their gratitude; but if he deserved their gratitude it must also be allowed he had received it. Throughout his life, it had always struck him, that his friends had been his greatest enemies. It was his friends who raised the storm that he endured for so many years, and under which he had so nearly sunk; and on the present occasion they were doing him no great service. He hoped, however, they were acting without his concurrence; he could wish the world to know that he had no hand in it, and he would then be exonerated from that suspicion of avarice which may otherwise attach to him. The facts of his case were as plain as [illegible] they need only refer to his [illegible] so. The Directors. Considering [illegible] had been granted to him by the Company [illegible] estate, which was worth [illegible] Hastings' fortune of 40,000l. [illegible] to conceive what [illegible] present alleged [illegible] a state of seclusion [illegible] not afford to [illegible] comforts [illegible] to his own account [illegible] 3,500l. a-year; [illegible] derived from the [illegible] and how were they to the absence of documents to prove the fact, to believe that he could be in the embarrassments stated by the Honourable Mover of the Amendment? Without such documents, however, he could never agree to it. One Gentleman had talked of opening the reservoirs of their bounty; but if there was nothing in those reservoirs, where was the use of opening them? and he had ventured to state, as far back as last October, what would be found to be the fact, that a deficiency of 400,000l. would arise this year in their funds. But for whom was this money to be given? Had Mr. Hastings a wife, who would be in want supposing his death to happen? No, Had he any children? No. He had not a soul, in the way of kindred, to whom he could leave it. If they had funds applicable to charitable relief, the Honourables Directors knew, that numberless instances presented themselves, but most, if not all of which, they were forced to refuse because they had not the means. He (Mr. Hume) then held in his hand a petition from the Widow of a Major Bolton, who had died while bravely fighting in the field of battle: a better or a more gallant officer never, perhaps, existed. He had left a widow and three children totally destitute, except the slender pension which they were entitled to, not amounting altogether to more than 100l. a-year. They had applied to the Court of Directors, but that Honourable Body were unable to afford them any aid. He would, with the permission of the Court, read the petition. [Loud cries of order! order!] Mr. Hume abstained from reading it, and concluded by entreating the Court to support the Resolution of the Directors, and not to let any appeal to their feelings get the better of their calm and impartial judgment.

Mr. Alderman Atkins spoke in favour of the Amendment.

Mr. Lowndes deprecated the idea of calculating pounds, shillings, and pence, in a questions which excited their warmest sympathies. Economy was a paltry feeling at such a moment. Would the late Usurper of France have been crushed if that Administration had been continued in power, who sold the naval stores for half their value. He would have their reservoirs of generosity opened; if they were emptied, the waters of heaven would be poured out to fill them.

Mr. Kinnaird observed, that the present question was not a question of the merits of Mr. Hastings, but of the amount of money, between the Directors and the Court of Proprietors. He could hardly believe it possible to bring Mr. Hastings before the Court in a more invidious manner than had been done by his friends on this occasion. He saw no reason, from any thing that had been urged, why more than 4000l. should be given. That sum had been fixed by the unanimous, or nearly unanimous opinion of the Court of Directors, who had never shewn themselves illiberal on such occasions; and the *onus probandi*, therefore, was very heavy upon those who contended that it was insufficient.

Mr. C. Grant, Sen. said he could not be silent on the present occasion. He had the greatest respect for the qualities of Mr. Hastings; and approved of a large part of those services he had rendered the Company while in India. He had, therefore, agreed to the 4000l. and hoped he would long live to enjoy it. The Directors had taken into their consideration all those circumstances respecting him which had been alluded to by his advocates; and they would feel it impossible to grant any such remuneration as was now proposed. If any case of real distress had been made out it would have been a different consideration altogether.

Mr. Howarth, suggested the propriety of withdrawing the Amendment till some statement of Mr. Hastings's condition could be laid before the Court.

The original question was then put and carried unanimously, which of course excluded the Amendment.

The next motion was that the annuity of 52l. a year to Sir J. Kennaway, should be granted to him for life.—Carried unanimously.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

The Chairman, before he submitted the question respecting the 5000l. a year to Marquis Wellesley, begged leave to explain one circumstance. Of the term of the present annuity, there were four years and a half unexpired, and as it was originally made to depend upon the continuance of the exclusive trade to the Company, it had been contended by some, that now that exclusive trade was abrogated by the new Charter, the pension would cease with the expiration of the present Charter. Without discussing that question; he should only state, that in the event of the demise of the Noble Marquis before the four years and a half had expired, the pension would be continued to his family—[applause].

Mr. R. Jackson said, that the exposition of the Chairman would render it unnecessary for him to move the amendment which he had intended, viz: that it should be continued to his Executors and Assigns during the continuance of the present Charter. He felt unmingled satisfaction from the present arrangement. The Noble Marquis had doubled the revenue, and doubled the empire of India; and amply deserved remuneration at their hands. He thought, however, that as the declaration of the Chairman was only verbal and not legal, it ought to become the matter of a separate motion, which he should move when the present one was disposed of.

The Chairman thought this unnecessary.

Mr. Howarth suggested that it would be better to let the four years and a half go on, and when they were expired, they might then consider what further should be done for the Noble Marquis. He disclaimed all feelings of personal hostility towards that illustrious person; but he thought, for the sake of consistency, the present Directors ought not to press the extension of the annuity. To shew that there was some little consistency in their proceedings, he begged to have read to the Court the *despatch No. 138, of* April 3d, 1805.

Sir J. Malcolm thought the Directors ought to be supported, and that whatever they agreed to with respect to Lord Wellesley, should be unanimously agreed to.

A long and irregular discussion ensued between Mr. Howarth, Mr. Lushington, the Chairman, Mr. Jackson, and others, upon whether the dispatch should be read or not. The Chairman, stated that the dispatch was one that had been proposed to be sent to India, but which did not go; and Mr. R. Jackson observed, that the very same document had been moved for in the House of Commons, but was refused, because it had never been sent, and was therefore not official.

Mr. Grant, sen. vindicated himself from the charge of inconsistency. He would not shrink from any of the opinions he had ever felt it his duty to express with regard to the Marquis of Wellesley; nor would any one who was sitting behind that bar. The document in question had not been permitted, by the Board of Controul, to be sent out; but it had been sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors afterwards, and he hoped they would never admit the doctrine, that a document could not be appealed to as authentic, unless approved of by the Board of Controul.

Mr. Astell said, that the course which he had taken in 1806 he was prepared to Justify, and in consistency with that course he had opposed, as a Director, the continuance of the annuity for life. He was willing to renew it for four years and a half; and, from a sense of duty, he should certainly oppose the present motion.

After some little further discussion, the question was put and carried unanimously, with the exception of Mr. C. Grant, and Mr. Astell, who held up their hands against it.

The consideration of Lord Melville's pension, and other matters, were then postponed till Thursday the 9th of June.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—*Power v. Walker*—COPYRIGHT.—Mr. Horace Twiss stated, that this was an action to recover damages for pirating two songs the one called 'Fly not yet,' and the other called 'Eveleen's Bower.' The songs were written and adapted to old Irish melodies, by Thomas Moore, Esq. They were originally published among many others, but being two favourite songs with the public, the defendant had published them singly, and to conceal his piracy, had varied the words in such a way as to deceive those who inquired for the original works. Mr. Moore's song began thus:—

"Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour
"When pleasure, like the midnight flow'r,
"That scorns the eve of vulgar light,
"Begins to bloom for sons of night,
"And maids who love the moon."

The defendant's song was to this effect:—

"Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour,
"When pleasure moves with briskest power;
"When fancy, deck'd with pinions bright,
"Exerts with sons of mirth her flight;
"And lovers court the morn."

The Learned Counsel alternately read the verses of each song, to the very great entertainment of the Court.—Mr. Moore's other song began in this way:—

"O weep for the hour,
"When to Eveleen's bower."
"The Lord of the valley with false vows came."
The defendant's song was—
"O sing of the hour,
"When to Eveleen's bow'r,
"The Knight of the Castle a courting came."

In this way did the defendant endeavour to avail himself of the popularity of the plaintiff's songs. If such a system of imposition was suffered to prevail, it must ruin the [illegible] Power, in his business, for he was under agreement with Mr. Moore [illegible] 500l. a-year for the exclusive right [illegible] ing his lyric poetry.

Mr. Moore proved that he was the author of the original songs, and that he had transferred his interest in them to Mr. Power, of Dublin. Mr. Dennisch proved that Mr. Power, of Dublin, had transferred his right to Mr. Power, of the Strand, but no writing passed, it was a verbal agrement. The Attorney-General contended, that a copyright could not under the statutes of Queen Anne, be vested in any but the author, except it had been transferred by a writing or instrument.—Lord Ellenborough, [illegible] into the Act of Parliament, considered the objection fatal, and accordingly the plaintiff was nonsuited.—Lord Byron, Mr. John [illegible] and several literary characters were in Court.

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Here (Paris) is a little Court anecdote—[illegible]RY, the last Minister of Police, went to [illegible] the other day.—The Duke de Rovigo [illegible] nished; he said he had not written him a letter inviting him to be presented to the King. SAVARY replied by pointing to the [illegible] in which certain classes were to be presented such a day and in such a manner—"And I belong to that class," said SAVARY. The Duke was embarrassed; he went behind the King's chair, and the following conversation in a low tone, took place:—"He claims the right of presentation to your Majesty, but your Majesty knows he cannot be presented by any one but myself." Several persons passed before his Majesty and were introduced. "Well," said the King at last, "present him." The Duke did so—the King made a slight inclination of his head, but did not speak.

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UNACCOUNTABLE ELOPEMENT.—A young widow lady, of distinguished rank, amiable in manners as beautiful in personal charms, *accidentally* walking alone in the road, near the palings of her country-seat, perceived a chaise and four driving rapidly up towards her, the door of which being opened, a gentleman jumped out, and applying his arms to her waist, lifted her into the carriage, following instantly there himself, when the chaise drove off with the fair prize with the same rapidity with which it had advanced. What adds not a little to the mystery of this transaction is that the [illegible] day after, riding over London [illegible] splendid barouche and four [illegible] seated by her side, both in a state of [illegible] which fortunately removed all apprehension for her personal safety.

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## POETRY.

### SONG.

The following Song was sung at the Anniversary of Mr. PITT's Birth-day, celebrated at Edinburgh—It was written by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

O dread was the time, and more dread [illegible]
When the brave on Marengo lay slain [illegible]
And beholding broad Europe beat down [illegible] by her foemen
PITT clos'd in his anguish the [illegible] of her reign.
Not the fate of wide Europe could [illegible] his brave spirit,
To accept for his country the safety [illegible] shame.
O then in her triumph, remember his merit,
And hallow the goblet that flows to his name;

Round the husband man's head, while he traces the furrow,
The mists of the winter may mingle with rain,
He may plough it with labour and sow it in sorrow,
And sigh while he fears he has sow'd it in vain.
He may die ere his children shall reap in their gladness;
But the blithe harvest-home shall remember his claim;
And their jubilee shout shall be soften'd with sadness,
While they hallow the goblet that flows to his name.

Though anxious and timeless his life was expended,
In toils for our country preserved by his care,
Though he died ere one ray o'er the nations ascended,
To light the long darkness of doubt and despair;
The storms he endured in our Britain's December,
The perils his wisdom foresaw and o'ercame,
In her glory's rich Autumn shall Britain remember,
And hallow the goblet that flows to his name!
Nor forget HIS grey head, who, all dark in affliction,
Is deaf to the tale of our victories won,
And to sounds the most dear to paternal affection,
The shout of his people applauding his SON;
By his firmness, unmoved in success or disaster,
By his long reign of virtue, remember his claim!
With our tribute to PITT join the praise of his Master,
Though a tear stain the goblet that flows to his name!

Yet again fill the wine-cup, and change the sad measure,
The rites of our grief and our gratitude paid,
To our PRINCE, to our Warriors, devote the bright treasure,
The wisdom that plann'd and the zeal that obey'd.
Fill WELLINGTON's cup, till it beam like its glory,
Forget not our own brave DALHOUSIE and COCHRANE,
A thousand years hence hearts shall bound at their glory,
And hallow the goblet that flows to their fame!

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE Proprietors, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE,
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ens, and Canvas, and some China, con- principally of Cups, and Saucers, plates, Dishes of the commonest sort. I have merely entioned these things, in case you had it in ntemplation to send any one here, and I should mmend the Vessel to put into the Derwent, here a part of the Cargo might be sold to vantage, and any information, or advice I ould afford, I should feel it my duty to offer. ly persons who derive any benefit from the description I have just pointed now of no instance, where it has not fitable speculation. The merchants e, are, by much, too speculative to thrive, they ge too deeply for the infant state of the colony searching for Pearls, Beche de mer, sandal od and such like articles in pursuit of which y are frequently unsuccessful and involve mselves in great difficulties: this applies to al- f every individual of them, while some of retailers, are amassing large fortunes.

I am happy to inform you Mr. D. myself and family continue to enjoy our healths, in this retreat, and I make myself very comforta- deavouring to improve my Estate. The is very congenial to my taste, & I as- work very hard, but I find it not to explain to you what must appear very one time you hear of our abun- ops of grain and immediately after, that try is in an alarming state of starvation; s from the narrow policy of our Gover- ch is the principal purchaser of Grain, urpose of feeding troops, and victualling and others. When the crop is plentiful ernment, fixes a maximum, and shews a rate that the little Farmer can afford to seed his Ground the ensuing year; at present, wheat is 10/ per bushel, and last year only 7/; it is impossible to grow it here, on account the high price of labour, for less than 10/ — last year the pigs were fed with wheat because the Government refused it, and now they have been obliged to send to India for a supply. If nothing interferes, next year will be an over flown supply, as the high price last year enabled the people to cultivate their lands. Since I wrote last a passage has been discovered through the blew mountains hitherto thought impracticable and a most beautiful country is opened to us to the West, from which it is denominated West- more-land, and some beautiful Rivers and plains abounding with the most luxuriant pasturage have presented themselves, but more of this, at a future peiod.

JULY,—21st 1814.

This part of the World affords but little interesting information to people in a foreign country, our politics having so little weight in the public scale; whatever events take place here, are local and concern the parties in the Colony; with respect to myself I live a most retired life, exactly suitable to my own views of happiness.

Van Dumans land comprises, & the Derwent, is in a most state; a very considerable number of have absconded from Government, and employers and I am sorry to say, that some of respectable families, having involved themselves in great pecuniary difficulties, have taken the unhappy step of uniting themselves to those desperadoes: they frequently drive off whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, in one instance 300, nor does there appear any prospect of their being reduced to order at present. The Government has issued a proclamation, offering free pardons to all who surrender themselves within a given time, murderers alone excepted. In our part of the settlement we are so circumstanced by nature, that such an event could not take place; the Forests affords no place of concealment, nor places of possible refuge for more than a few days. Van Dumans land on the contrary abounds, in Kangaroo, Emus, &c. The outskirts of one of our Districts, called Appin has been rather annoyed by the inhabitants of the Blue mountains but generally speaking the natives are inoffensive.

## English Extracts.

Pius VII. is of a noble family, *Charamonti* by name, and became early in life a Benediction monk of the Abbey of S. Giorgio at Venice. His learning, virtue, and mildness raised him shortly above the level of his brethen, attracted the attention of his superiors first, and afterwards of the late Pope Pius VI. who had an opportunity of noticing the Father Charamonti, on his way to Vienna, and who shortly after promoted him to the See of Imola, and afterwards raised him to the purple. His career in this splendid line seems to have been marked rather by the mild and conciliating virtues than by the display of extraordinary abilities; we accordingly find him esteemed and beloved by all parties, and respected even by the French generals, and by Buonaparte in particular.

When the late Pope was torn from his Capital by the orders of the French Directory, dragged prisoner into France, the cardinals were banished or deported with circumstances of peculiar cruelty, and the Cardinal Charamonti of course shared in common with his brethren the hardships and the dangers of this persecution.

On the death of Pius VI. the cardinals assembled in conclave at Venice, & in a short time unanimously proclaimed cardinal Charamonti Pope. This election took place in the month of March 1800. The French were obliged to evacuate Rome about the same period, and the Pope embarked for Ancona, and made his public entry into Rome on the 8th of July following.

We may easily conceive the joy both of the Pontiff and of the people on this happy occasion. The scene was unusually splendid, but it owed its splendor not to the sovereign, but to the zeal of the subject. The guard that lined the streets, and escorted the Pontiff, consisted of a numerous body of young patricians; the triumpal arches and decorations were supplied by the Roman people, and the equipage of the Pontiff himself was the voluntary homage of the generous Colonna, a prince truly worthy of the name of a Roman. In fact, the Pope was personally as poor as the Apostle whom he succeeds, and like him brought to his Flock nothing but the piety of the Pastor, and the affection of the Father. As the procession moved towards the Vatican, tears were observed more than once streaming down his cheeks, and the detail which he afterwards received of the distress occasioned by the rapacity of the late invaders, could only increase his anguish.

To relieve the sufferings of his people, and restore the finances of the country, was his first object, and to attain it he began by establishing a system of the strictest economy in his own household and around his own person. He next suppressed all immunities or exemptions, and subjected the nobility and the clergy to the same or to greater burthens than the lower orders; this regulation, so simple in itself, and so just, is yet little practised on the continent, where in general the weight of taxation fall upon those who are least capable of bearing it. The French republic effects indeed to adopt it, but in fact uses it only as a convenient method of plundering the rich without relieving the poor. Such are the beneficial effects of this regulation that though some oppressive and unpopular duties have, I believe, been removed, and the sum imposed on each individual diminished, yet the general amount of the taxes is considerably increased. Other salutary arrangements are, it is said, in contemplation and the good intentions, the sense, and the virtuous feelings of Pius VII. encourage the hope that his reign, if he be not thwarted in his designs, will be the commencement of an era of reform and of prosperity.

The Pope is of a middle stature; his eyes are dark, and his hair is black and curly; his countenance is mild and benevolent, expressing rather the tranquil virtues of his first profession, than the sentiments congenial to his latter elevation. However, it is whispered by those who are more intimately acquainted with his character, than he can on occasions, display great firmness and decision; that he is influenced much more by his own judgement than by the opinions of his ministers, and that he adheres invariably to his determination. At the present crisis, when the temporal possessions of the Roman Church are at the mercy of the strongest, a spirit of conciliation is perhaps the best calculated to preserves their integrity; and even in the spiritual concerns of the Apostolic see, the interest of religion may doubtless be best consulted by such concessions and changes in discipline as the season or even the prejudices of the age may seem to demand. In both these respects, and particularly in the latter, the lenient and judicious Pontiff is likely to employ his authority in a manner highly conducive to public utility.

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We have received the following interesting communication from Spain:—

"MADRID, MAY 13.

"The Cortes is forcibly dispersed and the Constitution entirely subverted. This event occasions some concern, but no surprise. The *liberales*, though more honest than their opponents, were so injudicious and even so unjust in enforcing their particular principles, their principles were so little suited to the circumstances of Spain, and their constitution was so repugnant to the spirit of the ancient laws and character of the people, that we have long foreseen the return of Ferdinand would be the period at which the system established in his absence would expire for ever. The applause, I may say the rapture, with which the downfall of a system, in name and intention, at least, a free Government, has been received, is a proof of the folly of the triumphant party in the Extraordinary Cortes.

"The King's Proclamation was read at the Puerta de Sol, amidst the loudest acclamations. The people broke into the Sala de las Cortes, and without injuring the building erated the word Constitution and removed the statue of Liberty. The figure was of wood and painted like bronze, an emblem, say the enemies of the Liberales, of the work they had erected—bold and impudent in appearance, really worthless in its material. It was conveyed by the mob to the Plaza Mayor, beheaded and burnt.

"Rejoicings, acclamations, triumphal arches, and illuminations followed. The King who had issued his orders to suppress a Constitution, founded on the principles of liberty, was drawn into the streets by the people, and the eloquent asserters of the public rights, were dragged to prison without the slightest appearance of concern or alarm in the metropolis—a sure proof that the new Constitution had conciliated the good wishes of no body of men, and had, in fact, overlooked the interests of all. Among those arrested are Torero, Arquellas, Quintana, all men of considerable eminence for their talents and patriotism, and all distinguished for their early, prompt, and efficacious resistance to French intrigue and French aggression, at a period when many of those who now imprison them had abandoned Ferdinand, or were too faint in his cause to raise their voice in his favour. Even Maiquez, the actor, who, at his own expence, raised a troop against the French and uniformly resisted Joseph and his Government, is hurried to a dungeon because he concurred in the endeavours made to combine, with the restoration of the King, the establishment of a free constitution. Ferdinand when he entered Spain intended to accept the Constitution. The Clergy and the Nobility took early opportunities of dissuading him from doing so. The army were yet more decided, & the officers, presented to him at Valencia, were anxious to take the oath of 1808, and to restore him to what *they were pleased to term* his ancient rights and inheritance. The King continued some time at Valencia. The Cortes wrote twice to him to press him to hasten to the Capital, but the Deputation, which was sent to him, was not received. In the meanwhile riots in the provinces proved that the people were as averse to the Constitution as the army. The monuments raised by the order of the Cortes in the different towns, were torn down and defaced. Ferdinand, no doubt, listened to representations so grateful to a Royal ear, and forgetful of his obligations to the men who had resisted the French, first issued a Proclamation full of false statements and tyrannical principles, and then consented to an unjust seizure of individuals to whose zeal and independant spirit he in a great measure owes the power which he now exerts to oppress them. What will be the ultimate result of these transactions, I know not. The Liberales were certainly unpopular, and for their folly and persecution deserved to be so—but their intentions were honest, and their zeal for Ferdinand and their country undeniable. It is a fearful omen for Spain that Ferdinand's power should commence by an act of ingratitude. The Constitutional party have committed many faults, but have not deserved such treatment at the hands of Ferdinand.

"Persons arrested at Madrid on the night of the 10th of May, and in the following days.

"The two Regents, CISCAR and AGAR.

"MUNOS, TORRERO. ARGUELLES, OLIVEROS. VILLANUEVA,, CALATRAVA, and ZOMALACARREGUI, Ex-Members of the late Extraordinary Cortes.

"CEPERO, GARCIA PAGE, CAPAS, MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA, and CANOA ARGUELLAS, Members of the present Cortes.

"TERAN RAMOS DE ARISPE, LARRAZABAL and FELUI,, Members of both.

"GARCIA HERREROS, ALVARES GUERRA, ODONOJU. CANO MANUEL employed in the Offices of the Secretary of State.

"The Count of NOBLEXAS and his brother, QUINTANA, TOMENECH, the PEREIRAS.

"The players, GIL, and Ma[illegible] Actor-Gen.

"RAMA[illegible]

"On [illegible] revolution at Madrid [illegible] against the Const[illegible]NAND hereditar[illegible]ndies. We may [illegible] from their cry[illegible]onstitution," [illegible] In 6th of M[illegible] give such a peo[illegible]ican! If the *liber*[illegible] with opposing l[illegible] they might have [illegible]much, they offended [illegible] people, and have left the[illegible] in a much worse state than they found it."

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## PORTSMOUTH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4th 1814.

This morning the Clinker, Captain Tullidge, arrived from Bourdeaux, whence she sailed on Saturday last. By her we learn, that the first Division of the British Army, intended for America, had embarked on board the ships of war in the Garonne, and was to sail on Tuesday last. The Regiments were,—5th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 44th (2d batt.) 57th Light Infantry: 57th, 60th (5th batt. Rifl.), 87th, (2d batt.) 88th, and Artillery: amounting, in the whole, to about 8,000 men, under the command of Generals Kempt, Ross, and Robinson. The ships they embarked in (which have no doubt since sailed) were,—Royal Oak, Rear-Adm. Malcolm, Capt. E. Dix; Ajax, Capt. Otway; Warspite, Lord James O'Brien; Rippon, Sir Christ. Cole; Vengeur, Capt. Ricketts; York, Capt. Schomberg (of the line, with their lower deck guns out); Dictator, Diadem, Traave, Weser and Thames, armee en flute; Menelaus, Pactolus, Thais, and Lightning frigates; Rover, Dispatch and Royalist sloops of war; the Devastation & Meteor bombs.—The troops embarked in the highest spirits; their supreme state of discipline and courage in the field has long been the admiration of their own Officers. Viscount Keith superintended their embarkation himself. His flag was flying in the Podargus sloop, lying at Bourdeaux.—Sir Harry Neale was also in the Garronne.—The Queen Charlotte and Boyne were in Basque Roads.

The second Division of the Army, which would comprise 6oo Cavalry, was to commence embarking on the 1st day of June. This Division, also, it was expected, would consist of 8000 men.—They were at Bourdeaux, all in readiness to embark.

The French frigates L'Arethuse and Illyrian which put to sea from Morlaix, about the [illegible] of April, and L'Yade frigate, which had been some time cruising, have all returned to [illegible], and hoisted the white flag. There is now to a French ship upon the seas.—L'Arethuse and Illyrian very lately destroyed several British merchantmen in the Bay of Biscay.

The San Domingo, Stirling Castle, Apollo, Belle Poule, Jason, Niobe, and Leyden, it is said, are to form part of a Fleet which is to take on board the Russian Guards, at Cherbourgh and carry them to St. Petersburgh. The San Domingo and Stirling Castle have taken out their lower-deck guns: the Apollo, Belle Poule, and Niobe were this morning ordered to be paid off, all standing, and re-commissioned as armee en flute, with a reduced complement of men. The crew of the Belle Poule have fifteen months pay and £150. prize-money, due to each man.

Nearly 1800 Recruits, Volunteers and recovered Convalescents, for the Regiments now on their passage to North America, will embark at this port in a few days, direct for Long Island or Rhode Island, which are to be taken immediate possession of as depots, from whence Expeditions will proceed against all the principal sea ports, for the purpose of destroying the American merchant shipping.

The Belle Poule, Captain Harris, has brought to this port a most splendid copper-bottomed Barge, which Buonaparté made use of when he last visited Bourdeaux: and it is the more remarkable as being the only Eagle trophy captured by our Tars. It was taken on the first advance of our squadron up the Garonne River, after hard fighting, amidst a number of gun boats and a squadron of brigs, protected by three batteries. The barge is 62 feet in length and 14 in breadth; has a superb cabin in midships in which 20 persons can sit at table, which is entirely lined with plate glass mirrors; has a state chair in the cabin, formed of the figure of "Hope," reclining between two anchors, which form the seat and arms, covered with gold and red velvet; her bow is very elegant, being richly decorated with a silver "Dolphin" holding a "Globe" in its mouth, over which flutters a large Imperial Gold Eagle. the canopy of the cabin is upheld by bronze "Naiads": the *tout en semble* is to a degree elegant. The Squadron considered it a fit present for the Prince Regent, but who, from etiquette declines accepting it. It now lies alongside the *Belle Poule*, and will be brought into the Dock-Yard on Monday. It cost five thousand Napoleons building; pulls 20 oars, and rows remarkably swift.—It is intended to send it as a present to Louis the XVIII.

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## FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 6.

The list of persons named by the King in the Chamber of Peers contains among other names, those of the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishops of Langres and Chalons, the Dukes of Richelieu, Levis, Mailli Clermont Tonnerre, Coigny, Montmorency, Praslin, Hudoville, Luxemburg, Brancas, Choiseul Count Dumas, Duke de Dura, Prince de Chalais, Prince de Benevento, Duke of Placentia, Marshal Dukes of Wagram, Elchingen, Ragusa, Reggio, Treviso, Dantzic, Valmy, &c. Amongst the Senators are, Lanjuinais, Boissy d'Anglas, Latour Maubourg, Pastoret, Fabre de l'Aude, Fontanes, Cardinal de Bayonne, Barbé Marbois, Duke de Cadore, and Count de Segur.

The King has ordered the formation of a commission to verify the [illegible], &c. of the old officers of the army who demand pensions or employment. The Commissioners are the Counts Perignon, Counts Viomenil, Dumas, Pelliard, Francois Descars and Durfort, Baron Roghi.

The Director General of the Police has addressed to the Prefects, Sub Prefects, &c. a very interesting circular:—"The Police," says the magistrate, "will no longer have any object but to watch over the safety of individuals, the maintenance of morals, respect for religion, and public tranquillity; and by means imperceived, it will constantly tend to give the public mind a direction towards what is honourable and good. No one shall have reason to accuse its measures, or reprobate its intentions. All friends of order, on the contrary, will become its natural friends, and even on occasion its auxiliaries. Instead of restraining thoughts, it will leave it free course, and will only repress those wanderings of intellect which might prove injurious to morals, or disturb the peace of society. Instead of spreading terror and hatred of the government, it will cause the Prince to be loved, by making him known, its secret will be to have none. Instead of violating in the silence of midnight the asylum of citizens, it will watch over their abodes to protect their slumbers.

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*EAST INDIA HOUSE.*

A General Court of the Proprietors [illegible] den yesterday, for the purpose of ta[illegible]ng into their consideration the propositions [illegible]ing into of Directors respecting the increa[illegible] of the Court ance of certain pensions. The [illegible] and confirm preceeding Court were read, [illegible] Minutes of the Sir Hugh Inglis, signifying [illegible] also a letter from retire from active life, [illegible]ing his intention to titude for the many [illegible] and expressing his gratitude for the many [illegible] marks of kindness which he had received fro[illegible] the body of Proprietors.

WA[illegible]REN HASTINGS, ESQ.

Upon t[illegible]e Motion, from the Chairman, that